

EXCHANGE:
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T.T. London 2a. 4/4d.
On Demand 2a. 4.5-16d.

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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December 12, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 55 2 p.m. 63
Humidity " 59 " 62

December 12, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 57 2 p.m. 58
Humidity " 63 " 87

WEATHER FORECAST
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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1916.

二月二十號香港二十號

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

THE WESTERN FRONT.

More Aerial Activity.

December 11, 4.40 p.m.

A French communiqué says:—There is an intermittent cannoneade south of the Somme.

Two German aeroplanes were brought down at Verdun and two in Champagne.

Our aeroplanes bombed cantonments at Romagne sous les Crêtes, and a munition depot north of Verdun, where several fires were caused, as well as powerful explosions.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

Suffering from a Severe Chill.

December 11, 2.20 p.m.

An official message says the Prime Minister is suffering from a severe chill and is remaining indoors to-day under his doctor's orders.

A Message to M.P.'s.

December 11, 2.20 p.m.

The Prime Minister has written to members of the House of Commons as follows:—

"The King has entrusted me with the task of forming a Government, and I have carried out His Majesty's commands. I hoped to make a statement in the House on December 12. This is now impossible. Mr. Bonar Law will move an adjournment of the sitting until December 14. One of the predominant tasks of the Government will be the vigorous prosecution of the war to a triumphant conclusion. I am confident that the Government can rely on your support as long as they devote their energies effectually to that end."

MORE STEAMERS SUNK.

December 10, 1.15 p.m.

The following sinkings are announced:—The steamers *Forth* (British), *Amitoita* (Norwegian), *Bravo* (Spanish), and *Nora* (Danish).

Bulgarians Capture Another Town.

December 10, 1.40 p.m.

A Bulgarian communiqué says:—We captured the town of Kalarash and a bridgehead on the left bank of the Danube, opposite Chernavoda.

The communiqué also claims that the Bulgarians have repelled attacks north-west of Monastir, near the Cerna bend, and British attacks south of Serres.

BELGIUM REFUSES GERMAN DEMANDS.

December 11, 12.15 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Havre states that a conference of the Belgian Provincial Councils refused General von Bissing's demand for an increase in the monthly levy of from forty-thousand to fifty-thousand francs.

ALLIED REORGANISATION.

What the Government Changes Mean.

December 11, 3.20 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, a remodelling is proceeding of all the Entente Governments, with a view to greater swiftness and uniformity of war conduct.

M. Briand, conferring with politicians and distinguished industrial and commercial men, stated that he intended to dispense with all the old administrative staff. Changes in the higher Command are expected soon. The intention is to vigorously reorganise, administratively, economically and militarily, and thus to counter the enemy's efforts.

Italy's Reforms.

December 11, 3.20 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome, changes with a view to greater economic and military speeding up are imminent. A War Committee is being formed, and the Ministry will be reduced.

THE GREEK CRISIS.

What the Allies Demand.

December 11, 5.50 p.m.

Reuter learns that the Allied demands on Greece will probably include complete demobilisation and restoration of the Allied control of the posts, telegraphs and railways, as well as the release of the imprisoned Venizelists.

WOOL SALES.

December 11, 4.40 p.m.

Agent wool sales to the Army, an order has been issued which is interpreted to mean that purchase or sale shall be over contracts, thus prohibiting speculation.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

December 11, 6.20 p.m.

December 23 and January 1 have been proclaimed Bank Holidays, like other General Holidays.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

IN THE BALKANS.

Mackensen Meets Resistance.

December 11, 6.20 p.m.

A German communiqué says:—The Russians again strongly attacked in the wooded Carpathians and on both sides of the Trotus Pass, but without success.

General von Mackensen's pursuing army is finding resistance at some points.

The communiqué speaks of heavy rain soaking the ground, and also of the fact that the Russians have destroyed the bridges.

A Rumanian Counter-Attack.

December 11, 6.25 p.m.

A Russian communiqué states:—The enemy pressed back the Rumanians along the high road from Ploesti to Mizion, but the Rumanians counter-attacked and restored the positions. The battle is proceeding.

An enemy attack on Kirilova failed.

The enemy is stubbornly resisting in the Valepata region and in the Trotus Valley.

Deep snow and frost prevails along the whole mountain front.

Serbs Engage in Violent Fighting.

December 11, 9.55 p.m.

A Serbian communiqué reports violent local infantry actions, in which fairly large numbers of prisoners were taken.

BELGIUM RAIDED.

British Aeroplanes Do Good Work.

December 11, 9.05 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that, according to the *Telegraf*, British aeroplanes penetrated far into Belgium and pealed with bombs important military works at Brussels and elsewhere. Railway traffic was impeded. Aeroplanes were also observed going towards Zeebrugge, where they were violently attacked by anti-aircraft guns.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

December 11, 8.30 p.m.

An Italian official message says:—Rain and snow have hindered the artillery in the Trentino.

We repulsed a surprise attack in the Carso region. The enemy at night attacked in the Adria sector, but was beaten off with material losses.

BRITISH WAR CABINET MEETS.

December 11, 8.55 p.m.

It is officially announced that the War Cabinet has met and will continue to meet every weekday.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra].

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

SUBMARINE AFFAIRS.

B. I. Boat Reported Sunken.

December 9, 3.15 p.m.

The British-India Co.'s s.s. *Tanfield* is believed to have been sunk.

The Caledonia.

December 10, 7.00 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says:—Berlin is justifying the sinking of the Anchor liner *Caledonia* in the Mediterranean by saying that on December 8 she rammed a German submarine without waiting to be attacked. Before she was struck the submarine torpedoed the *Caledonia*, which sank. The submarine was slightly damaged.

Caledonia's Skipper a Prisoner.

December 10, 10.15 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that a submarine has taken prisoner Captain James Blakie, master of the Anchor liner *Caledonia*.

THE RUMANIAN POSITION.

A German Admission.

December 10, 7.50 p.m.

A Russian communiqué says:—We continued to advance in the Trotus, Salty and Cheboniache Valleys. The Rumanians took the offensive along the Barzen-Ploescuti Road and drove back the enemy behind the Grikoval River.

A Berlin communiqué mentions that the Russians captured a height south of Trotus. General Mackensen is advancing east of Wallachia.

A Use for Pro-Germans.

December 11, 2.20 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Jassy says prior to the loss of Bucharest, the Government appointed pro-Germans to the most responsible positions with a view to safeguarding the city.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

THE GREEK CRISIS.

Protest Against the Blockade.

December 10, 8.00 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens says the Government has protested against the blockade. The situation is most uncertain and diplomatic circles are not optimistic. There are rumours of ministerial changes.

Diplomats Reticent.

December 10, 11.05 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens, telegraphing on December 10, says that, while the Government announces that the situation is improved, the diplomats are reserved. It is stated that a friendly spirit prevailed at the audience granted by the King to Sir F. E. Elliott and M. Demidoff.

His Majesty denied hostile intentions, and offered to withdraw three regiments from Thessaly and to entrust French destroyers with the guarding of the Corinth Canal and the Chalcis bridges.

Cretans Curse Constantine.

December 11, 2.20 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Canea (capital of Crete) says that a meeting of the whole population of the city has passed a resolution in favour of deposing King Constantine, and cursing him as a traitor to the nation.

The Greek troops present tore off their badges.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

List of Appointments.

December 10, 9.00 p.m.

It is officially announced that in the new Government the War Cabinet will consist of Mr. Lloyd George; Lord Curzon, Lord President and leader of the House of Lords; Mr. Henderson and Lord Milne, both of whom are without portfolios. Mr. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who will lead the House of Commons, will also be a member, and is expected to attend irregularly.

Other members of the Government are as follow:—Lord Chancellor, Sir Robert Finlay; Secretary for Home Affairs, Mr. G. Cave, K.C.; Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. A. J. Balfour; Colonial Secretary, Mr. Walter Long; Secretary for War, Lord Derby; Secretary for India, Mr. Chamberlain; President of Local Government Board, Lord Rhondda; President of the Board of Trade, Sir Albert Stanley; Minister of Labour, Mr. J. Hodge; First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Edward Carson; Minister of Munitions, Dr. Addison; Minister of the Blockade, Lord Robert Cecil; Food Controller, Sir J. P. Macay, Bart; Minister of Agriculture, Mr. R. E. Prothero; Minister of Education, Professor H. A. L. Fisher; Vice-Chancellor of Sheffield University; Commissioner of Works, Sir Alfred Mond; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Sir Frederick Cawley; Postmaster General, Mr. A. H. Illingworth; Minister of Pensions, Mr. George Barnes; Attorney General, Sir F. E. Smith; Solicitor General, G. Hewitt, K.C.; Secretary for Scotland, Mr. R. Munro, K.C.; Lord Advocate for Scotland, Mr. J. Clyde, K.C.; Solicitor General for Scotland, Mr. T. B. Morrison; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Wimborne; Chief Secretary, Mr. H. E. Duke, K.C.; Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Mr. Ignatius O'Brien.

A Cabinet of Five.

December 10, 10.15 p.m.

The Cabinet is confined to five War Councillors.

Press Approval.

December 11, 2.20 a.m.

All papers cordially welcome the new Ministry, and pay a tribute to Mr. Lloyd George's courage in casting aside traditions in order to obtain the best men to carry on the war.

National Government.

December 11, 5.45 a.m.

"A National Government at last" is the key note of the newspapers, which are unanimous in regarding Mr. Lloyd George's Ministry as a splendid experiment, even out-Cromwelling Cromwell. It is believed that Mr. Lloyd George has secured a considerable triumph in effecting co-operation between such hostile elements as Mr. Hodge and Lord Devonport; and it is frankly admitted that the new departure has abridged the political traditions of generations into four months. The papers of all parties, while in applauding the new Government, while intimating plainly that they will await its performances before giving final judgment.

A feature of the comments is the complete obliteration of criticism on the old Party lines, the new Ministers being supported in the most unexpected quarters. The Labourites seem to be very satisfied with the way in which Mr. Lloyd George has accepted their wishes. Lord Milner is regarded as a tower of strength. It is pointed out that Mr. Lloyd George, in appointing some of the principal Ministers, must have regarded powerful local industrial connections, as, for instance, Lord Rhondda, in Wales; Sir Joseph Macay, of Glasgow; Mr. Illingworth, of Yorkshire, and Sir F. Cawley, Lancashire.

It is explained that the expedient of an inner Cabinet plus a War Council has been found impracticable. It is presumed, however, that the heads of the great Departments will be summoned when the Cabinet is convoked to discuss questions outside the war. Another far-reaching innovation is the Government's determination to establish a system of Parliamentary commissions after the French model, by which members will be kept in closer touch with the Government.

A SENSIBLE AMERICAN VIEW.

December 11, 2.20 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at New York telegraphs that, speaking at a dinner of the Pennsylvania Society, Mr. Davis, the Solicitor General, poured cold water on the peace advocates, declaring that peace proposals at the present moment were brutal, impudent, and needless. Neither the United States nor any country was entitled to dictate the terms on which the belligerents should conclude their differences.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

LORD CURZ

WINES and SPIRITS.

ASSORTED CASES FOR XMAS.

Case No. 1-\$22.

- 3 Bott. St. Estephe Claret.
- 2 Bott. Sherry, Light Dry.
- 2 Bott. Port, Superior Light Invalid.
- 2 Bott. Gin.
- 1 Bott. Superior Old Liqueur Cognac.
- 1 Bott. Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky "E" Quality.
- 1 Bott. Dewar's Scotch Whisky.

Case No. 2-\$28.

- 1 Bott. St. Marceaux Champa. ne.
- 1 Bott. Burgundy "Beaune."
- 3 Bott. Claret, St. Estephe.
- 1 Bott. Sherry, Superior Pale Dry "D" Quality.
- 1 Bott. Port, Superior Light Invalid.
- 1 Bott. Superior Old Liqueur Cognac.
- 1 Bott. Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky.
- 1 Bott. Gin.
- 1/2 Bott. Creme de Menthe.

Case No. 3-\$32.

- 2 Bott. St. Marceaux Champagne.
- 1 Bott. Sherry, Superior Pale Dry "D" Quality.
- 2 Bott. Port, Superior Light Invalid.
- 1 Bott. Very Finest OLD BROWN Brandy "E" Quality.
- 1 Bott. Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky "E" Quality.
- 1 Bott. Dewar's Scotch Whisky.
- 3 Bott. Claret, St. Estephe.
- 1/2 Bott. Creme de Menthe.

SPECIAL CASES PUT UP TO ORDER.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
Telephone 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. 10 copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamian, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1916.

GREECE AND THE ENTENTE.

Each succeeding day finds Greece sinking a little more deeply into the mire, and the more she sinks the more the charming disposition of her Sovereign and his supporters unfolds itself. During the past week the follies and excesses and villainies perpetrated by the Royalist party are sufficient to show that no real difference in feeling exists between its members and the Germans: that, given opportunity, at least one section of the Greeks would repeat against its enemies the horrors and bestialities which are going to make the name of Germany stink for all time. Fortunately the Allies have the whip hand, and we fervently trust that, even at the eleventh hour, they will resolve to handle these repulsive traitors as they deserve.

The position has become intolerable; open war would have been less trying to the nerves of the Entente. At present in Greece we hardly know who are our friends and who our enemies; and for that, the mildness of method hitherto observed towards King Constantine and his people is mainly to blame. Our diplomats have known all along that Constantine is a shuffler, and that he could not run straight however much he might try. They know, too, that his wife, a daughter of the uncles of Hohenzollern, pleads heriable brother's cause with her husband and his people. Then why have the politicians allowed opportunity to go by without taking some action that even King Constantine could not dodge? Why have the Allies not taken prisoner the King and Queen of Greece and held them as hostages? Of course it would have been an irregularity, but not essentially more so than our occupation of Salonica. And so far from such an act lowering us in the eyes of the neutrals, they would one and all feel that we had done a very smart stroke of business. Having taken possession of these two neutralities, the Allies would have been in a thousand times better position for dealing with Germany, over such little matters as the bombing of unfortified places and the deporting of French and Belgian women. Had it been given out that King Constantine would be publicly flogged and his German queen handed over to the tender mercies of the mob if those things were not stopped, we have an idea that the situation might have improved a little. At any rate the Kaiser would have paused to think.

As it is, the Entente powers are kept on tenterhooks, wondering what new treachery the Greek Royalists may be meditating. True, it happens that, for the moment, Greece is the easiest country in the world to which to lay siege; for where it is not surrounded by water it borders on countries hostile to it—save, of course, in the case of Bulgaria, which certainly has little opportunity of helping this potentially ally. But the difficulty does not end there. British Possessions all have a Greek population of sorts, while, in the case of Egypt, the bulk of the foreign community may be said to be Greek. Who among all those people are our friends and who are our enemies? Who are to be interned, and who allowed to go free as Venizelist sympathisers? It seems to us that the entire position may be summed up in the plain statement that, having started to be "irregular" in our attitude towards Greece, it is a million pities that we did not long ago decide to be a little more irregular still. Even now, is it too late to get the King and Queen and all their friends under arrest?

Lloyd George, Iconoclast.

The new Prime Minister has already got busy with a sledge-hammer among our cherished idols, and Britain will yet have cause to be thankful for some of the smashing for which he is making himself responsible. Even newspaper men could hardly have the temerity to prophesy, just yet, as to the results likely to be achieved by the new Cabinet; most people would doubtless prefer the safe and easy course of observing that it cannot make a bigger muddle of things than its predecessor. Probably few would care to see such a Cabinet become a permanent institution, for it by no means follows that a body of men who can pilot us through a war could equally help us over the thousands of shoals and rocks that lie in the path of a nation at peace. But, whether we like it or not, Mr. Lloyd George has at least done enough to make it a moral certainty that the worst of the old features of British political life will not reappear.

The worthy Horatio Bottomley has, for years past, been preaching the desirability of a Business Government. He has got his wish now; and, by the way, we note with some regret that his own name does not figure in the list. We could never quite love Mr. Bottomley, but we are fair to own that he has done more than his share towards making people see the truth in connection with the war; he has been a terror to some of the old women whom Britain has allowed to control her affairs, and we wish that he had been chosen as a member of the new Ministry.

Chinese Students.

Our issue of yesterday gave a further list of young Chinese who have come successfully through their legal examinations at Home. It is gratifying that an ever-increasing number of Chinese should be going to study in England, for every returned student has it in him to be the best kind of missionary to his people, if he chooses to make full use of his knowledge and opportunities.

His three, four or five years in England should suffice to show him the Britisher at his worst and at his best, and to give him a tolerably thorough insight into western methods of sanitation, law education, industrialism, government etc., which he should be able to put into practice on his return to China. At present, however, one does not get rid of the feeling "What are they among so many?" If China means to westernise herself through and through, it must be by sending not dozens but thousands of her young men to Europe. She must take a fair number of leaves out of Japan's book (not, of course, too many) and fix the country with returned students who will teach patriotism in its highest sense. Japan to-day has a strong army and navy and a fine educational system, simply and solely because she threw prejudice to the winds and accepted the undeniable truth that foreigners had more to teach her than she them. A Very Dangerous Practice.

Another instance of the popular Chinese belief that human life counts for little was provided in the police court this morning, when a quarryman was summoned for blasting to the danger of the public. It appears that this gentleman carried on his operations so successfully that two boulders were launched down the hillside at Quarry Bay, rolled on to the tram-lines, and eventually tumbled into the sea. Mr. J. R. Wood fined the man a hundred dollars, and observed that "it was a very serious matter to blast rocks so that they fall across the public road." Well, we rather think it is; and we are further of the opinion that it is likewise a serious matter that the culprit should have escaped so lightly.

Evidence showed that, only a couple of minutes later, the road was bound to be crowded with men who had just come away from their work. Not only so, but a tram filled with passengers might quite easily have been struck. If the Chinese are to be trusted, the entire community is to be taught that they cannot play with human life in a British Colony, it will not be by giving them the option of a fine for what barely escaped being manslaughter.

Trooper 630 Arnold has undertaken the duties of D.S.P.'s Secretary during the absence on leave of P. C. Headbill.

DAY BY DAY.

I HAD RATHER HAVE A FOOL
TO MAKE ME MERRY,
THAN EXPERIENCE TO MAKE ME
SAD.—Shakespeare.

The Mail.

Siberian Mail.—Arrived per ss. Cyclope to-day.
American, Canadian and Siberian Mail.—Close per ss. Siberia Mail at 11 a.m. to-morrow.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on London to-day was 2s. 4 3/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 65th anniversary of the occupation of Biels and Evers by the Prussians.

Fell Overboard.

A Chinese cook was coming off the ss. Waishing yesterday when he missed his footing and fell into the harbour and was drowned. He had about \$400 in silver in his pocket at the time.

Prepared Opium.

A man was found carrying a quantity of prepared opium in the street yesterday, and, as a consequence, he was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning. He was fined \$100, or, in default, two months' hard labour.

Stolen Window Screen.

Before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with stealing a brass gauge wire window screen, the property of Messrs. Moxon and Taylor, share brokers. It was stated that early this morning the defendant cut the screen out, this being the third screen missed this year. The defendant was also found to have returned from banishment, and for the theft he was sentenced to one month's hard labour and for returning from banishment to 12 months' hard labour and four hours' stocks, the sentences to run concurrently.

Cells-Thief Gets Cells.

A Chinese employee of the Telephone Company was charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne with stealing five poroscopes from the Company. It appeared that the man, who has been employed by the Company for several years, took some cells to replace old ones at Tai Kok Dock, and did not bring any calls back, as he should have done. He was arrested some time after with the cells in his possession. Defendant's excuse was that he had left them at Tai Kok for a week because they were spare, and he was taking them back when arrested. Mr. Duncan Tollen, of the Company, said the man had no right to leave them at the Dock and should have returned them to the store the same day. Defendant was sentenced to 14 days' hard labour.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkins, D. S. P. (Reserve) state:—

Commendation.

Inspectors Un How Fan and Wong Kwong Tin are commended by the Captain Supt. of Police for intelligence displayed in a recent forged Kwangsei Bank-note case.

Mounted Police.

Recruit-Troopers 633 Macdonald and 751 Gardner are passed for Patrol duty.

P. C. 103 Samy is transferred to this unit from No. 2 Platoon.

Next Week's Police School. Monday, Dec. 18.—Class I (Chief Inspector Kew).

Tuesday, Dec. 19.—Class II (Inspector Gordon).

Thursday, Dec. 21.—Class III (Inspector Gerrard).

Friday, Dec. 22.—Class IV (Inspector P. O'Sullivan).

Athletic Sports, Jan. 1, 1917.

Entries which close on Thursday, December 21, should be addressed to Inspector C. Alves, c/o Orderly Room Sergeant. All ranks are expected to keep this date open, and give their support to the meeting. The prizes are exhibited at Headquarters.

Appointment.

Trooper 630 Arnold has undertaken the duties of D.S.P.'s Secretary during the absence on leave of P. C. Headbill.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

Dinner at St. John's Hall.

The first annual dinner for past and present undergraduates and their friends was held at St. John's Hall, the University, last night.

The Acting Warden (Rev. E. Martin, M. A.) was in the chair, and the guest of the evening was the Colonial Secretary (Hon. Mr. Claud Severn), supported by the Bishop of Victoria, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., Mr. J. R. Wood, Mr. S. W. Tsui, Dr. F. Y. Jenne, Ph.D., Professor Smith, Hinton, Matthewman and Earle (representing the three Faculties of Medicine, Engineering and Arts), and the Wardens of other Hostels. About fifty were present.

The Hon. Mr. Severn, proposed the toast of "St. John's Hall," and mentioned that it was the first hostel of the University to be opened in 1912. He looked upon its position as similar to that held by Keble College at Oxford, or his own College, Selwyn, at Cambridge, only that St. John's Hall was not the junior, but the senior Hall of its University.

He mentioned further the success of students in the field of study, no less than twelve out of the twenty-six new graduates being members of St. John's Hall. As the University has five halls, this was more than twice as many graduates as St. John's Hall might expect.

Similarly in the field of sport, St. John's Hall might expect to win the cup for tennis doubles, and was well represented in the various "athletic clubs." Mr. Severn specially named the two University champions, Messrs. Wong Po Kee and Wei Wing Lok, the latter of whom has already won two tennis championships in America since leaving St. John's last term.

The Rev. W. H. Hewitt, B.D., replied to the toast as the first Warden of St. John's Hall. Speaking of the conferring of degrees on Thursday next, he reminded the students that the office of Chancellor, held in Hongkong, by H. E. Sir Henry May, was originally held in Western Universities by a Bishop whose duty it was to see that the Professors taught nothing but pure truth. The old customs had changed, and the speaker thought it was a good change, leaving Professors and students a greater liberty to seek truth along all the paths of knowledge, wherever the truth might lead them. But the connection between religion and the pursuit of knowledge remains, and he believed it essential to put high ideals before students. St. John's Hall filled that place in the University.

A smoking concert concluded the evening.—Communicated.

LEATHER EXPORT.

A Permit for Shipping Companies.

A leather merchant was before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, on two charges of giving false information when securing a permit to export leather from the Colony.

Defendant was represented by Mr. J. H. Gardiner, who pleaded guilty. In explaining how the matter arose, Mr. Gardiner said that it was the custom for merchants to export leather in rolls and that it was not properly weighed and only guessed at. He knew that in one case the discrepancy was as much as 30 piculs, but in the other it was only three-and-a-half piculs. There was no object in understating the amount, for a permit would have been granted if the amount had been larger.

There was every possible means of checking the weight, for a return was made by the Consul at Shanghai, where the leather was taken, and so they were bound to be found out. He asked for a lenient penalty.

Mr. J. Lloyd, Superintendent of Imports and Exports, said that the object in always under-rating the amount was because the shippers took the weight of the stuff as shown on the permit, and therefore the merchants got shipped a larger quantity than they were paying freight for.

His Worship pointed out that that was a matter for the shipping companies to see to.

Mr. Gardiner did not think that was the reason, but thought that leather was sold in rolls it was not properly weighed, and only an approximate weight was given for the purpose of getting a permit.

Mr. Lloyd said it was very important that they should know how much leather was going out of the Colony and where it was going to. In this case there was 20 per cent. more shipped than was shown on the permit. Several firms had been warned before about the matter.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$25 on each charge.

WEDDING.

Mr. W. Brown—Miss M. McMaster.

An interesting wedding was solemnised at St. John's Cathedral this morning, the contracting parties being Mr. Wilson Brown, assistant at the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock, son of Mr. Wilson Brown, Clydesbank, Scotland, and Miss Mary McMaster, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Samuel McMaster, Saltersford, County Derry, Ireland. The bride was charmingly attired in a dress of ivory satin, with corsage of shadow lace, the embroidery being carried out in Georgette style. Her train was of satin, trimmed with Georgette lace knots and orange blossom, and she wore a silk net veil, and a wreath of orange blossom. She was given away by Mr. William Taylor, and was attended by Miss Mary McCubbin as bridesmaid.

The latter looked exceedingly pretty in a dress of pale satin and nylon, with pearl trimmings. The duties of "best man" were carried out by Mr. Samuel Gray, and the Rev. V. H. Copley Moye officiated.

The bridegroom presented the bride with a gold and jadeite necklace and a gold bangle, whilst the bride's gift to the bridegroom took the form of a handsome pair of gold links.

After the ceremony, a reception was held at Hongkong Hotel, the happy couple afterwards leaving for Macao, Canton and the West River where the honeymoon will be spent. The bride's travelling dress was of brown silk, with a cream Irish lace hat, trimmed with gold leaves and roses.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown were the recipients of numerous presents which included a silver tea service, silver and spirit bottle from the European members of the Kowloon Dock staff, and a half set of cutlery from the Centre Section Machine Gun Company, H. K

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUST RECEIVED

A

CONSIGNMENT

of

LARGE RIPE LUSCIOUS

ORANGES.

WASTE OF WATER.

A Hint to Householders.

Sir John Wolf Barry writes in the Times:

Economy in every way is an urgent necessity, but little is said or thought of a much more careful use of water for domestic purposes. There is great unnecessary expenditure of water in almost every house, and it occurs in various ways; taps are thoughtlessly allowed to run, too much is used in baths, in watering gardens, and in other ways. In fact, most people seem to imagine that water runs into their houses as if by gravitation from a perennial spring, and they have no idea of the cost of the service in money and fuel.

In London almost every drop of water used in our households has to be pumped to a considerable height from reservoirs or filtering beds level with the Thames, or from deep wells, and has thence to be delivered at great cost to such an elevation as will command the uppermost cisterns in the houses of the various districts, some of which, especially in the suburbs, are on high ground. The quantity supplied for all purposes by the Metropolitan Water Board, excluding some comparatively immaterial supplies to adjoining public authorities, varies from 33,37 gallons per head in April for the total population of 6.2 millions to 39.56 gallons per head in June, with an average for the year of 35.76 gallons per head. In this way nearly 90,000 millions of gallons are annually pumped through 1,29,000 services, or nearly 212 million gallons per diem. This is a more than ample supply in ordinary conditions, but at the present time I venture to say that it is extravagant. It involves an expenditure in coal and oil fuel approximately equal to 190,000 tons of coal annually, to say nothing of wear and tear of machinery, wages, and other items. At present there is nothing to induce householders to economise in water. A certain quantity of water for trade purposes is charged by meter, but it is not large enough to affect the general consumer who pays a water rate based on fixed percentage of the annual value of his premises.

Economy in Baths.

The quantity of water now used could be immediately and largely reduced, without sacrifice of health or any important loss of comfort, by simply lessening the amount of water used in all fixed baths, the number of which has greatly increased of late years in the houses of the rich and still more rapidly in those of smaller means.

Statistics are unfortunately very imperfect, but the number of services which have one or more baths on them is about 315,000, or about 28 per cent. of the total number of services. But whereas many services may have only one bath, others such as those of hotels, hostels, lodging-houses, clubs, hospitals, and infirmaries, building laid out in flats, public bath establishments, and many private houses have considerably more than one bath per service. They are all, however, grouped under the heading of "services with baths" and the figure of 315,000 must be very largely increased in order to arrive at any estimate of

the total number of baths supplied by the Metropolitan Water Board. In the absence of precise data it would not be excessive to assume a total of from 500,000 to 600,000 baths, or about one in every two services.

A ordinary household fixed bath, which in London is allowed to contain 80 gallons as a maximum, will require if filled to a depth of 12 inches, from 30 gallons to 50 gallons. This depth of about 12 inches might easily be reduced by one-half without any real inconvenience; and there are enough baths in daily use to affect considerably the present total quantity of water used for domestic purposes. I estimate that in my household the water used daily for baths amounts to about 70 per cent. of the average supply per head of the total population in the house. Such figures may not apply by any means to all the baths of London, but they are approximately correct for my own house and, I think, in many others. Equally I of pumping the supply varies necessarily directly with the amount of water used.

Some few years ago, in a country house, we were seriously threatened with a water famine by the partial giving out of springs, and I painted a small mark on our baths to show the depth of water which was not to be exceeded. I think it was 5 inches. The result was that we got through a very dry season without difficulty. The same thing can readily be done now on other grounds if every householder would similarly mark his bath.

Let us now consider a portion of what is involved by pumping an average of 36 gallons per head in London for the supply of the 6.2 millions of inhabitants under the Metropolitan Water Board. From the Board's report for 1915-16 we learn that the total annual consumption of fuel approached the equivalent nearly 190,000 tons of coal, costing perhaps about 30s. per ton. If some proportion of this fuel, together with attendant expenses, including those of filtration could be saved, it would with present prices of coal and labour be no small economy in money to the Metropolitan Water Board, and also to the ratepayers, as the receipts of the Water Board do not balance its expenditure by a large annual sum, and the ratepayers of London are responsible for any deficit.

It is, however, not merely a question of money but of saving in the present demands on our collieries when the supply of coal is less than the demands and when its price presses on everyone, and especially on the poor. In view of the coming autumn and winter not a ton of coal should be wasted.

Moreover, as the bulk of all water supplied has to be pumped again (some more than once) as sewage by the London County Council before it reaches the outfalls this also cannot but be a further expense in money and fuel.

The supply of water per head of population in London is large compared with some other important and well-supplied cities and districts. Apart from baths, the total supply could undoubtedly be reduced by more systematic dealing with general waste, as has been successfully effected elsewhere.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRUDENCE AND ECONOMY

PROMPT YOU TO LOOK FOR GIFTS THAT WILL BE BOTH PLEASING AND SERVICEABLE

HERE ARE SOME SUGGESTIONS.

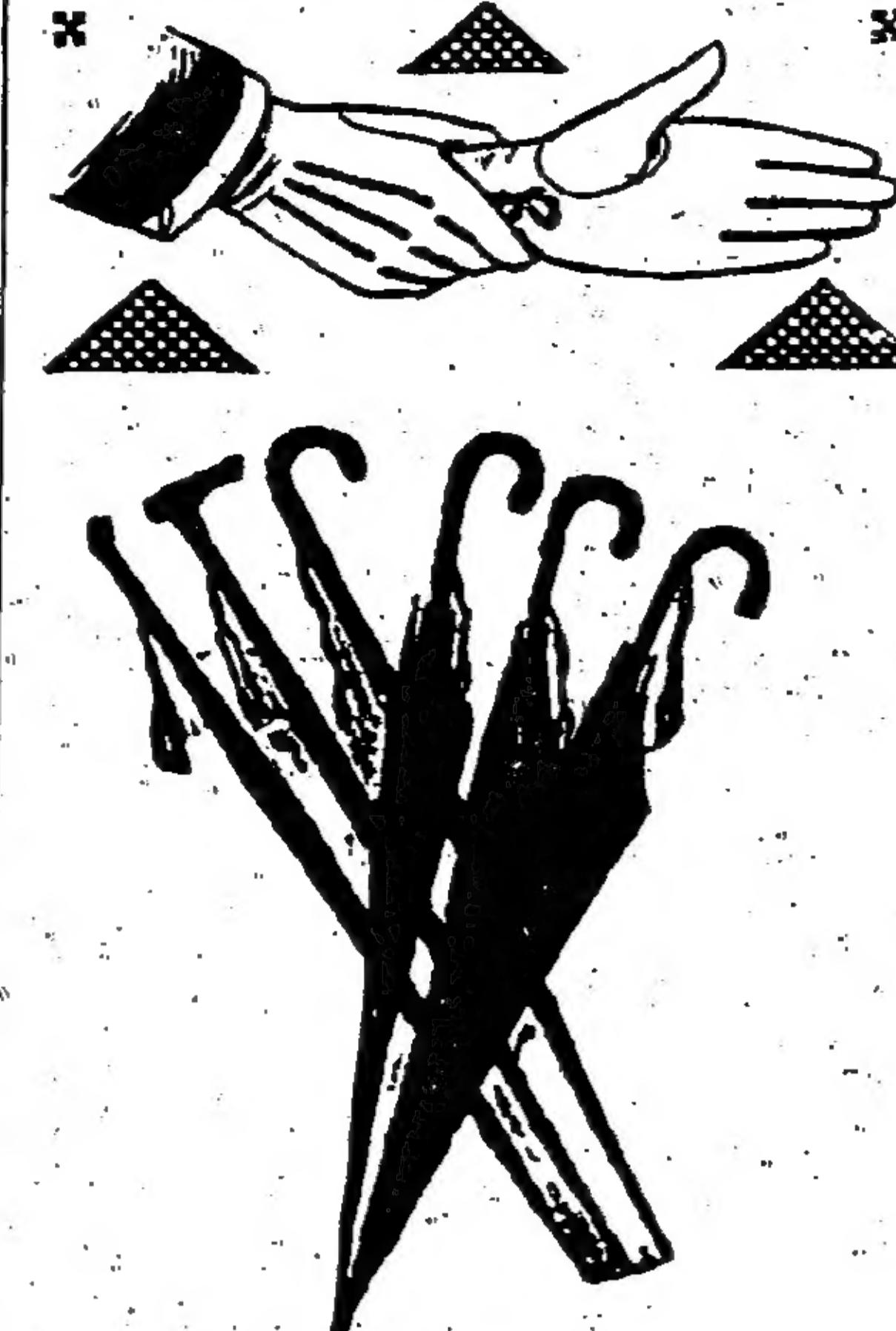
MEN'S GLOVES.

Grey Suede Gloves, One Button Length.

Price \$2.50 Pair.

Chamois Leather Gloves with One Pearl Button.

Price \$3.25 Pair.



MEN'S UMBRELLAS.

A NEW STOCK OF STANDARD QUALITY UMBRELLAS: STRONG FRAMES, SMART STICKS.

Prices \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5.50, \$6.50, \$8.50, Each.

MEN'S TIES.

THE "EMPIRE."

A WELL-CUT SILK TIE,
MADE IN ONE PIECE AND
LINER WITH
UNCREASABLE LINING.
FANCY SILKS, SPOT, AND
SELF COLOURS.

Price 95 cts. each.



COAT SWEATERS.

THE JASON WHITE RIBBED ALL WOOL SWEATER WITH PEARL BUTTONS AND POCKETS.

Small Medium Large Ex Large.

\$8.00 \$8.50 \$8.50 \$9.00

MEN'S TIES.

SUPERIOR VALUE IN OPEN END TIES, FULL LENGTH, PLAIN COLOURS, AND AN EXTENSIVE SELECTION OF FANCY SILKS IN THE NEWEST IDEAS.

PRICE \$1.50 EACH.

Best Quality Ties

IN A CHOICE VARIETY OF LATEST DESIGNS.

PRICE \$2.25 EACH.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD. 20, DES VIEUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Benjamin and Polte advise us that the Langkat output is as follow:

Dec.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total to 11th inst.	Daily average
	Tons 98										1,094	89.45
	" 98											
	" 90											
	" 95											
	" 90											
	" 116											
	" 97											
	" 103											
	" 108											
	" 95											
	" 108											

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE, WINTER "BISLEY"

Naval, Military and Police Team and Championship Shoot 17 Teams. 68 Competitors.

Stonecutters' Range
Boxing Day, December 26th, at 10 a.m.
Launches will leave Blake Pier at 9 a.m., 9.15 a.m., 9.30 a.m., 9.45 a.m., 12 noon and 2 p.m.
Messrs. The Alexandra Cafe will supply Tiffin on the Range if ordered on or before December 20th.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The T. K. K. K. TENYO MARU which sailed from San Francisco on the 11th November is expected to arrive at this port via Honolulu, Japan, Paris and Manila on Wednesday, the 13th instant at about 7 a.m.

SAKURA BEER



ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

BOGEY COMPETITION.

A Cup has kindly been presented for a Bogeys Competition at Fanling on December 23rd, 24th and 25th. Entrance Fee \$2.00 each round. Players may take out as many cards as they like during the three days. Proceeds to be given to War Charities.

MIXED FOURSOME COMPETITION.

Two Cups have kindly been presented for a Mixed Foursome Competition on Boxing Day 18 holes. Medal Play under Handicaps. Entrance Fee \$5.00 per couple. Proceeds to be given to War Charities. Players select their own opponents. Entrance close at Fanling, December 26th 10 a.m.

SOLE AGENTS:

SUZUKI & CO.

TEL. 468 ALXANDRA BUILDING.

DENT'S GLOVES

MADE IN ENGLAND

WHITE KID

\$2.00 Per Pair.

CHAMOIS LEATHER

\$2.50 Per Pair.

TAN CAPE

\$4.00 Per Pair.

GREY BUCK

\$4.00 Per Pair.

MACKINTOSH

8 CO LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,
16, DES VIEUX ROAD.

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Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

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EVERY DESCRIPTION
FOR
LADIES, GENTLEMEN,
CHILDREN AND BABIES.



EVERY RECORD HAS THIS MARK.

IT MEANS A CLEARER, MORE MUSICAL TONE AND LONGER SERVICE.

NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS:

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

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TEL. 1322.

XMAS HAMPERS.

We beg to notify our Customers that Assorted Hampers suitable for the Festive Season may be obtained from us at the following reduced Prices:

No. 1 Hamper

1 bottle Moet & Chandon Champagne	Quart
1 D.O.M.	Pint
1 Blackberry Brandy	Quart
1 Martell's XXX Brandy	"
2 King George IV Whisky	"
2 Super Tawny Port	"
2 St. Julien Claret	"
1 Old Brown Sherry	"
1 Old Tom Gin	"
1 phial Pomeranz Bitters	"

No. 2 Hamper

1 bottle Victor Clicquot Champagne	Quart
1 Martell's XXX Brandy	"
2 Perfection Whisky	"
2 Rich Old Port	"
2 St. Julien Claret	"
1 Vino de Pasto Sherry	"
1 Peppermint G. F. small	"
1 D.O.M. small	"
1 Old Tom Gin	"
1 phial Pomeranz Bitters	"

No. 3 Hamper

SHIPPING

P.&O.S.N.C.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—	To Sail On	Remarks
LONDON via Singapore, Fung, Cbo. Port Said & Marseilles... LONDON & B'ay via Spore, Fung, Cbo. Port Said & Marseilles... SHANGHAI,	noon 15th Dec. 29th Dec. 30th Dec.	Direct Service. Connecting at Colombo with Mail Steamer MOOLTAN. Direct Service.
NOVARA SOMALI NYANZA SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	noon about 1st Jan. R.N.E.	Capt. H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R. Capt. L. D. Pinckney. Capt. J. Gaunt.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manilla, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane....	about	
SHANGHAI,	30th Dec.	

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, and FREIGHTS apply to

E. V. D. Parr,
Acting Superintendent

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,
Hongkong, 12th Dec., 1916.



QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Hong Kong to Vancouver 17 days. Hong Kong to Montreal 22 days. Hong Kong to Chicago 21 days. Hong Kong to New York 22 days.

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA and EMPRESS OF ASIA

30,625 tons Displacement, Quadruple Screw, Speed 21 Knots.

Largest and most luxurious ship on the Pacific.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (subject to change) SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA 28 Dec. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA 15 Mar.

Empress of Japan 10 Jan. Empress of Japan 28 Mar.

Monteagle 3 Feb. Monteagle 14 Apr.

EMPEROR OF ASIA 15 Feb.

Calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama.

Monteagle calls Moji instead of Nagasaki.

Through Bill's of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada, and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European ports and West Indies.

For further information as to rates of Freight and Passage, Sailing Lists, etc. please apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co., General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong.

J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APAR LINE.

Regular Service Between CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASDON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, Nov. 24, 1916.

SHIPPING.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

The S.S. "S. JACOB."

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.

Next Sailing from Hongkong: December 26, 1916.

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to:

YORK BUILDING, Tel. 1574. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Hongkong, 27th Nov., 1916. Agents.PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons each.Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.

s.s. "VENEZUELA" December 11 at noon.

s.s. "ECUADOR" December 30.

s.s. "COLOMBIA" April 23.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including
ALL LOWER BERTHS and Large
Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).
The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration.
For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
Apply to:- Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Telephone No. 141. Chater Road.

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EXPRESS.FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND
PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
1s. Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
BUILDERS OF SHIPS, ENGINES,
BOILERSOf all Types and Sizes. Repairers, Salvors,
Forgemasters, Brass and Iron Founders,
Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

GRAVING DOCK.

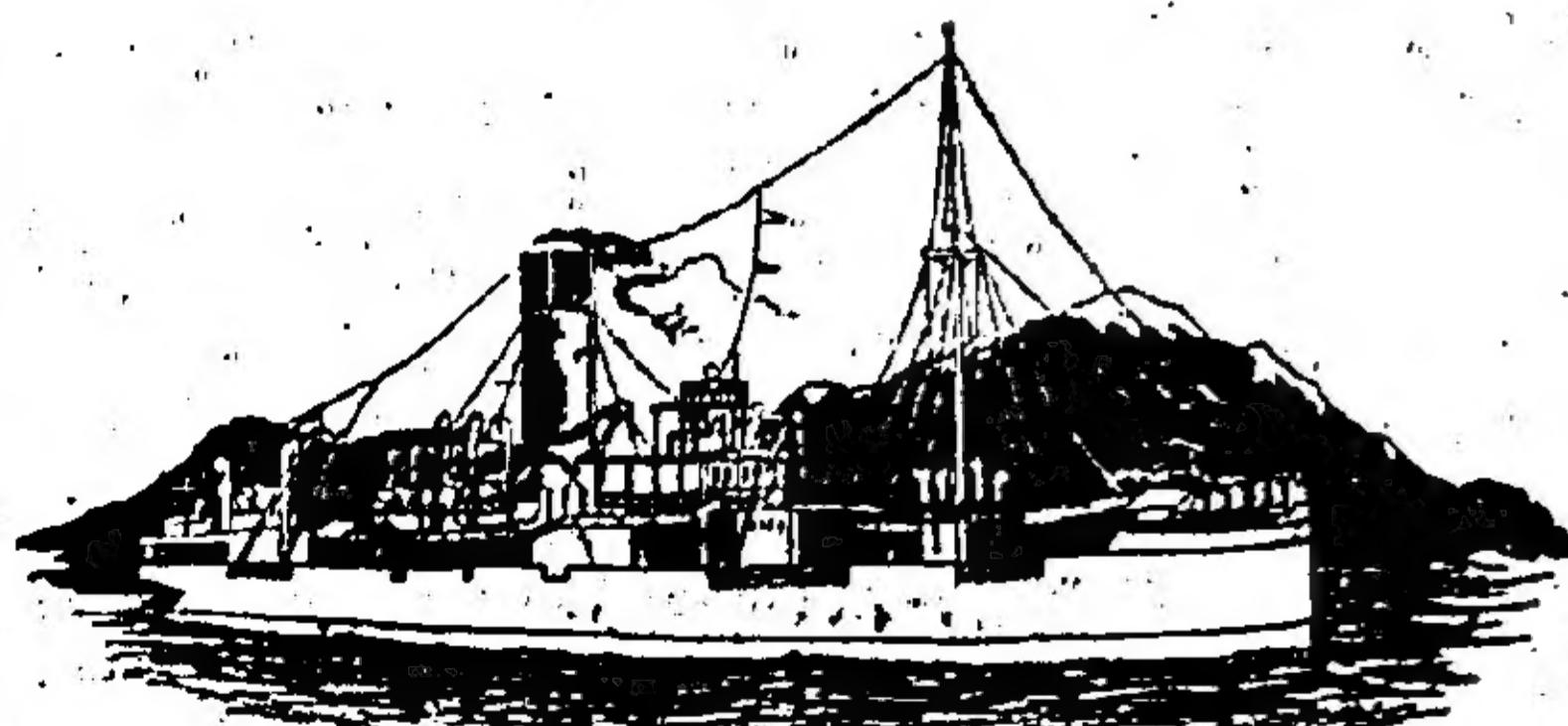
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PATENT SLIPWAYS.

Take Vessels up to 3,000 Tons Displacement.

ELECTRIC CRANES

Ranging up to 100 Tons.



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OXY-ACETYLENE
and Electric Welding Systems.

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JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.
NEW YORK, MASS. THORNYCROFT'S Representative, is at present in
HONGKONG and may be seen by appointment.Marine & Road Motors, Light Draft Carriers,
Gunboats, Speedy Launches, Harbour Craft,
Houseboats and Pleasure Craft of every description.
Motor Pumping Sets, Motor Vehicles, &c.THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND
ENGINEERING COMPANY,
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN, AGENTS.
Tel. Address "TAIKOODOCK" Tel. No. 212.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London via Ports	Cyclops	B. & S.	13. Dec.
London via Ports	Nankin	P. & O.	15. Dec.
Liverpool via Ports	Kingchow	B. & S.	28. Dec.
London via Cape Town	Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	28. Dec.
London via Ports	Novard	P. & O.	29. Dec.
Liverpool via Ports	Euryalus	B. & S.	31. Dec.
Genoa	Mershire	J. M. Co.	Dec.
Genoa and London	Gleniffer	S. T. & Co.	Dec.
London via Ports	Peleus	B. & S.	5. Jan.
London via Ports	Teucer	B. & S.	10. Jan.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA

San Francisco via Japan	Siberia M.	T. K. K.	13. Dec.
San Francisco via Japan	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	14. Dec.
Victoria, B.C., & Seattle	Tamba M.	N. Y. K.	19. Dec.
San Francisco via Japan	Tenyu M.	T. K. K.	19. Dec.
Seattle via Japan	Protestant	B. & S.	23. Dec.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Russia	C. P. O. S.	28. Dec.
San Francisco via Japan	Ecuador	P. M. S. S.	30. Dec.
Victoria B.C., via Japan	Shidzuokan M.	N. Y. K.	3. Jan.
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	4. Jan.
South American Ports	Kiyo Mi.	T. K. K.	8. Jan.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Japan	C. P. O. S.	10. Jan.
San Francisco via Japan	Arakan	J.C.J. L.	11. Jan.
San Francisco via Japan	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	17. Jan.
San Francisco via Japan	Pearla M.	T. K. K.	17. Jan.
New York via Panama	China	C. M. S. S.	31. Jan.
	Monteagle	C. P. O. S.	3. Feb.
	Toyooka M.	N. Y. K.	[Early] Feb.

AUSTRALIA

Australia via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	13. Dec.
Australia via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	25. Dec.
Australia via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	12. Jan.
Australia via Manila	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	27. Jan.

SINGAPORE, INDIA, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN

Manila	Proteus	B. & S.	12. Dec.
Swatow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	12. Dec.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Chungking	B. & S.	12. Dec.
Shanghai	Luochow	B. & S.	12. Dec.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. & Co.	13. Dec.
Shanghai	Choysang	J. M. Co.	13. Dec.
Vladivostock via Japan	T'shima M.	N. Y. K.	14. Dec.
Hoijow and Haiphong	Kaifong	B. & S.	14. Dec.
Shanghai	Yeterofu M.	N. Y. K.	14. Dec.
Bombay via Ports	Kutsang	J. M. Co.	15. Dec.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Takeng	J. M. Co.	15. Dec.
Haiphong	Suwa M.	N. Y. K.	16. Dec.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Loonganga	J. M. Co.	16. Dec.
Manila	Yingchow	B. & S.	17. Dec.
Shanghai	Tudeus	B. & S.	18. Dec.
Shanghai and Japan	Haihung	D. L. Co.	19. Dec.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Taming	B. & S.	19. Dec.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Chenan	B. & S.	19. Dec.
Shanghai	Wingeang	J. M. Co.	21. Dec.
Calcutta via Ports	Stikhang	B. & S.	21. Dec.
Manila	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	22. Dec.
Java and Makassar	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	23. Dec.
Beihain Deli (Sumatra) via Swatow	Tjilatjap	J.C.J. L.	23. Dec.
Shanghai and Japan	's Jacob	J.C.J. L.	23. Dec.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Phenius	B. & S.	23. Dec.
Java	Somali	P. & O.	23. Dec.
Kobe	Tjimaneek	J.C.J. L.	31. Dec.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tjiliwong	J.C.J. L.	end Dec.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	Jan.
Shanghai to Yokohama	Nyanza	P. & O.	1. Jan.
Shanghai	Teenka	B. & S.	3. Jan.
	Tjitaroem	J.C.J. L.	3. Jan.
	Antilocopus	B. & S.	16. Jan.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
s.s. "SIBERIA MARU" from
SAN FRANCISCO via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,
SHANGHAI and MANILA
and MANILA.

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from Company's Godown at West Point.

All cargo will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense, and delivery must be taken from the Company's Godown at West Point.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 10th December, at noon, will be charged landing charges. Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo undelivered on 13th December, at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claim will be recognized after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 30th December, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be recognized if filed after the 14th December, 1916.

No claims will be recognized if filed after January 6th, 1917.

H.C. MORTON, General Agent.

Hongkong, 7th December, 1916.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The Pacific Mail s.s. ECUADOR left
Honolulu, Nov. 23, for Hongkong via
Yorkham and may be expected to arrive
here on December 24, and will leave for
San Francisco December 30, at noon.The Pacific Mail Co.'s s.s. COLOMBIA
will leave San Francisco for Hongkong
on March 10, via Honolulu and Japan
Port.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C.P. O. S. s.s. EMPRESS OF ASIA
arrived Yokohama on Friday, the 8th
Dec. at 3 p.m.The s.s. JAPAN left Calcutta on the
3rd inst. and may be expected here on or
about the 1st inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Wiley, Br. ss. 4,393, Ruthen, 4th Sept.,
Vungtau Bay, 30th Aug. Gen.-B. L.
Kutang, Br. ss. 4,895, Ruthen, 21st Nov.
Singapore, 12th Nov. Gen.-J. M.
& Co.Yushun, Chi. ss. 1,070, Legge, 25th Nov.
Mile, 20th Nov. Coal-Order.Euplicela, Br. ss. 2,300, Hawker, 5th
Dec.-Staungsh, 1st Dec. Ballas, 1st
Dec.-A. P. C.General Warcland, Nor. ss. 2,889,
Hansen, 7th Dec.-Mojit, 2nd Dec.

Coal-Bradley & Co.

Hamlet, Amer. ss. 1,078, Luxon, 7th
Nov.-Salon, 2nd Dec.-Chinese.Siberia, Br. ss. 4,118, Hashimoto,
7th Dec.-San Francisco, 4th Nov.
Gen.-T. E. K.Tahiti M. Jap. ss. 3,893, Horiochi, 7th
Dec.-Dairen, 1st Dec., Coal-

M. B. K.

Yei M. Jap. ss. 1,753, Nishikawa, 7th
Dec.-Wakamatsu, 1st Dec., Coal-

M. B. K.

Chihua, Br. ss. 1,360, Sidford, 8th Dec.
Manila, 8th Dec., Gen.-B. S.Hanoi, Fr. ss. 739, Mooran, 8th Dec.-
Ha

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

WHO'S WHO IN THE LLOYD GEORGE ADMINISTRATION.

SOME FACTS CONCERNING THE NEW MINISTERS.

Below we give a few biographical details concerning the new Ministers chosen to serve under Mr. Lloyd George, the Premier, in the new National Ministry:

Mr. C. Addison, Minister of Munitions.—Has been Liberal M.P. for the Hoxton division of Shoreditch since 1910, and was last year appointed Secretary to the Office of Munitions. Was previously Lecturer on Anatomy at St. Bartholomew's Hospital and was Professor of Anatomy at University College, Sheffield. From 1914 to 1915 he was Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, Foreign Secretary.—Was Prime Minister from 1902 to 1905, succeeding the late Lord Salisbury. Lost his seat at Manchester in the 1906 election and now sits for the City of London. Has held many Ministerial posts. In 1878 he was employed on the special Mission of Lord Salisbury and Baconsfield to Berlin.

Mr. George Barnes, Minister of Pensions.—Labour M.P. for the Blackfriars division of Glasgow since 1906. Was previously General Secretary to the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. He devoted his time mostly to the promotion of Old Age Pensions, and latterly to securing pensions and better allowances to soldiers and sailors.

Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of the Admiralty.—Notorious for his campaign against Home Rule and his organisation of the Ulster Volunteers. Has had two legal careers. In Ireland, he rose from Counsel-o'-the-Attorney General to K.C. and Solicitor General, and then crossed to England, where he became K.C., Solicitor General, and Attorney General. The record he thus holds is unique.

Mr. George Cave, K.C., Home Secretary.—Unionist M.P. for the Kingston division of Surrey since 1906. Is regarded as a rising power in the Unionist party, and has made a name for himself in the legal profession.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, Minister without portfolio.—Labour M.P. for the Barnsley-Castle division since 1903. Started life as a moulder's apprentice and has been prominently identified with the Labour Party, of which he is Secretary. Was appointed President of the Board of Education last year.

Mr. Gordon Hewart, K.C., Solicitor General.—Liberal M.P. for Leicester since 1913. After a few years of literary work in London, he was called to the Bar in 1902, and joined the Northern Circuit.

Mr. John Hodge, Minister of Labour.—M.P. for Gorton since 1906. Secretary of the British Steel Smelters' Mill, Iron, and Tinplate Workers Association, of which he was the founder. Was acting Chairman of the Labour Party in the House of Commons last year.

Mr. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer.—M.P. for Bootle since 1911, prior to which he sat for Blackfriars and Dulwich. Was a member of two Glasgow firms of iron merchants, and entered Parliament in 1900. From 1902 to 1905 was Parliamentary Secretary for the Board of Trade, and from 1911 to 1915 was leader of the Opposition, being made Secretary of State for the Colonies in the latter year.

Mr. A. H. Illingworth, Postmaster-General.—Is Liberal M.P. for the Heywood Division of Lancashire, for which he was returned unopposed at a by-election in November last year.

Mr. Walter Long, Colonial Secretary.—Unionist M.P. for the Strand. Was President of the Local Government Board from 1900 to 1905, and Chief Secretary for Ireland during 1905-6. Since last year has been President of the Local Government Board.

Sir J. F. Macay, Food Controller.—A prominent shipowner and a J.P. for Glasgow. Has been a magistrate of Glasgow, and Clyde Trustee. Is a prominent Liberal.

Lord Milner, Minister without portfolio.—Has had a lengthy career in various Colonial offices, and from 1901 to 1905 was Governor of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony. From 1907 to 1905 was High Commissioner for South Africa. Met President Kruger at the abortive

CARLESS BLASTING.

Falling Boulders Roll into Harbour.

A stone quarryman, of Quarry Bay, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with failing to have a cover over the stone he was blasting.

Evidence was given by Staff Inspector R. Witchell, of the Police Reserve, who said that he was walking with others along the road just past Tsat Tee Mai Police Station when he heard a loud report, followed by a number of Chinese shouting very loudly. He looked round, and up on the hillside he saw two large boulders of stone coming down. The stones fell right down the hill on to the tram line, and finally bounced into the sea. Two minutes afterwards, the road was crowded with men who were leaving off work at the Taikoo Sugar Refining Company's works. Where the stone was blasted it was only about 150 or 200 yards from the road.

Defendant had no excuse to make.

His Worship said it was a very serious matter to blast rocks so that they fall across a public road. He would impose a fine of \$100.

Bloemfontein Conference, and was chief representative of Great Britain both before and during the South African War. Was raised to the Peerage in 1901.

Sir Alfred Mond, Commissioner of Works.—Liberal M.P. for Swanscombe since 1910, and managing director of Brenner, Mind and Company, one of the proprietors of the Westminster Gazette, and has been a strong Free Trader.

Mr. T. B. Morrison, K.C., Solicitor General for Scotland.—Has held this office since 1913, and has had a successful career at the Scottish and English Bars.

Mr. Robert Munro, K.C., Secretary for Scotland.—Liberal M.P. for Wick Burghs since 1903. Started life as a moulder's apprentice and has been prominently identified with the Labour Party, of which he is Secretary. Was appointed President of the Board of Education last year.

Mr. Gordon Hewart, K.C., Solicitor General.—Liberal M.P. for Leicester since 1913. After a few years of literary work in London, he was called to the Bar in 1902, and joined the Northern Circuit.

Mr. E. Prothero, President of the Board of Agriculture.—Unionist M.P. for the University of Oxford since 1914. Is a barrister and has been Agent-in-Chief to the Duke of Bedford. Formerly edited the Quarterly Review.

Sir F. E. Smith, Attorney General.—Unionist M.P. for the Walton Division of Liverpool since 1906. Has had a large practice as a barrister, and is the author of several works on international law. Undertook the thankless task of administering the Press Censorship in the present war and later went to the front as a major. Was made Solicitor General last year.

Sir Albert Henry Stanley, President of the Board of Trade.—Is Managing Director of the Metropolitan Districts Central London, City and South London, and London Electric Railways, and of the London General Omnibus Company. Was General Manager of American electric railways for 12 years, chiefly the Detroit United Railways, and the Public Service Railways of New Jersey.

Lord Rhondda, President of the Local Government Board.—Was formerly Mr. D. A. Thomas, senior in the firm of Thomas and Davey, coal sale agents, being made a Baron in the last New Year's Honours. Has sat as Liberal for Merthyr and Cardiff, and is Managing Director of the Cambrian Combine and other colliery companies in South Wales.

Lord Wimborne, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—Was formerly M.P. for Plymouth and for Cardiff district. From 1910 to 1912, was Governor of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony. From 1907 to 1905 was High Commissioner for South Africa. Met President Kruger at the abortive

Field Glass Fund.

One pair of binoculars contributed by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gould, 6 Des Vaux Road, Hongkong, is now to be added to the list of glasses received and forwarded to the Lady Roberts' Field Glass Fund.

The total now stands:—One stand telescope, thirteen hand telescopes, forty-eight binoculars; and a donation of \$15.

SHARE MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Up to the Minute.

Douglas.	a. \$ 120.00
Indos (Def.)	b. \$ 149.00
Steamboats.	a. \$ 21.50
Obins Sugars.	b. \$ 128.00
Langkats.	b. T 21.00
K'loon Docks	sa. \$ 131.50
Shai Docks.	sa. T 90.00
Ewes.	b. T 157.50
Kung Yike.	b. T 15.00
Shai Cottons.	b. T 118.00

ITALY OVERSEAS.

Future Empire of King Victor.

Discussing the future of Asia Minor with evident reference to the British landing at Alexandria, the Italian newspaper *Idea Nazionale* publishes the following:

The Salonica landing constitutes a new title to the Imperial claims of Italy, and the discussion is now limited solely to the practical convenience of annexing a zone in Asia Minor which extends further to the North, or a zone further to the East.

There is no doubt that Italy will receive the district between Smyrna and Mersina, stretching inland to the Bagdad line. The present problem is whether, as some argue, this zone should include on the East the Gulf of Alexandretta, i.e., the semi-circle from the Bay of Ayas to the promontory of Ras el Kanz, bounded inland by the Adams Alepp; Railway; or whether, as others suggest, it should extend north of Smyrna and include the shores of the Aegean and the Asiatic banks of the Dardanelles and the Sea of Marmara as far as the Bosphorus.

The defect of this last suggestion is that it does not define properly the internal frontiers of the district of Smyrna. The first solution is primarily of economic importance: the importance of the second, on the other hand, is primarily political.

(1) The annexation of Alexandretta would mean a direct penetration of the East. Alexandretta can be connected by a more 500 kilometres of rail almost directly with the Bagdad line, and thus tap the vast resources of Mesopotamia. The entire trade of the Near East would inevitably flow to this port. Mesopotamia's natural port is clearly Alexandretta and Italy would become the maritime prolongation of the Bagdad line. But supposing Alexandretta were given to England, who is already mistress of Mesopotamia, she would then possess the two outlets and the entire railway development of all the territory between the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf. With her economic resources, with her Fleet, with the possession of Cyprus and of Egypt, she would rapidly gain the most absolute monopoly of all the ways to the East, leaving only to France the Hejaz trade. Under these circumstances, the Bagdad line of which Italy would possess the stretch between Adana and Afukharka-hisar, would lose its transcontinental value and become a mere artery for the traffic of Asia Minor, and for rapid communications with Central Europe, and a mere competitor of the Northern Anatolian Railway.

(2) The importance of the second solution is political. It would give Italy the joint dominion of the Dardanelles, removing them from the monopoly of a stronger State. In this solution the convenience of equilibrium between the victorious Allies would have more weight than Italy's interests and rights.

It is evident that these merely political advantages would not compensate for the loss of Alexandretta, with which Italy would for the first time gain a joint rule over the great roads of the world. If, therefore, the political needs of the situation compelled her to accept this second solution, she ought to be given (1) the territory as far as below Sartari with the Bagdad railroads at Izmed and Haidar Pasha; (2) the main Anatolian railway via Eskişehir and Ankara as far as below Niyan in order to be able to absorb the trade of Cappadocia.

TWO COTTONS.

Interim Dividend of Nine Taels.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts advise us that the Ewe Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., have declared a dividend of Ths. 9.00 for year ending October 31, 1916, and have written off Ths. 72,000 for depreciation.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

The following is the approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending December 9, 1916:

Receipts Aggregate for week.	Receipts for 49 weeks.
This Year: ... \$12,227	\$698,662
Last Year: ... 10,745	539,116
Increase: ... 1,482	159,546

WAR COMFORTS.

Hongkong Gifts Appreciated.

Mrs. Capell has received the following letter from the Hon. Secretary of the Children's Aid Committee, the object of which is to provide hospitality for the children of soldiers, sailors and others in difficulty or distress following the war:

50, Molton Street.

London.

Nov. 9th, 1916.

Dear Mrs. Capell,—A very nice parcel arrived from you a short time ago, and I must write and tell you how pleased we were to see a bundle from Hongkong again. The clothes were all very useful, and we are exceedingly grateful to you, and your workers for your valuable help. If you could only see the way the two ladies, who are in charge of the clothes, gloat over the parcels, you would realise how very much all your efforts are appreciated here.

Yours truly,

M. DOUGLAS
HON. SECRETARY.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

A Good Example.

Our Portuguese Allies have set us an example in giving representation to Portuguese India in the Senate at Lisbon, remarks the *Review of Review*. Dr. Jose Paulino, who has been elected, was born in Goa in 1872, and studied medicine in the United States of America where he won celebrity as a mouth, nose and ear specialist. He defeated his opponents by a very large majority. The appointment was agreed to.

An Offensive Trade.

The Board again considered an application for an offensive trade licence at a certain house in New Kowloon, being 26, Sham Shui Po.

This application, when first before the Board, was refused, but, as the applicant had put up the house in anticipation of the licence being granted, he appealed against this decision to the Colonial Secretary, who, after considering the appeal, sent back to the Board for further consideration.

After a short discussion, the application was again refused.

Lime-Kiln Nuisance.

Mr. Bowley had given notice of the following question:—"What steps, if any, are being taken by the Government to abate the nuisance caused by the lime-kilns opposite the Public Dispensary at Samaripoo?"

The President replied as follows:—"Every effort is being made to clear off the lime kiln, and an exchange of land has been arranged, and, if this is agreed to, the building will be removed early next year."

Market Illuminations.

The question of illuminating the Yamati vegetable and fruit market was considered, this being brought up by a letter from the P.W.D. saying they had received applications from the Gas Company to lay on gas for the use of the stall holders. The Head of the Sanitary Board did not think that gas was a suitable illuminant, and that electricity was the only safe and clean illuminant for markets. The matter was now before the Board for an expression of opinion.

The Board agreed that where electricity was available and where there was little difference in its cost it should be the only illuminant permitted in markets.

The Death Rate.

The mortality rate, for the week ending November 26, showed that the death rate in the whole

SANITARY BOARD.

Interesting Matters Dealt With.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held this afternoon in the Board Room, over which the President, Mr. D. W. Tratman, presided. There were also present:

The Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Mr. P. W. Goldring, Dr. J. H. Woodward (Medical Officer), and Mr. Chan Kai-ming, with Mr. W. Bowen-Browne (Secretary).

A New Sanitary Inspector.

The Board considered a minute by the President relative to the appointment of Mr. J. H. Simmon to be a second class Sanitary Inspector.

On this matter several members

had raised points; Mr. Osorio

asked "Why are these positions

not competed for in examination?"

Mr. Bowley thought that the recommendation should be accompanied by information as to the qualifications of the candidate.

Mr. Goldring could not see the necessity for an examination, as he imagined that the Head of the Sanitary Department had satisfied himself as to the qualifications.

Mr. Chan Kai-ming asked how many applicants there were for the vacancy, and what were the qualifications of the various candidates?

The President said that Mr. Simmon was the only applicant confirming to the conditions laid down for permanent staff men.

He had no special qualifications except a knowledge of Chinese.

With reference to an examination, all their Inspectors had been trained in the service, with the exception of their two senior Inspectors.

Mr. Bowley thought that when such a recommendation came before the Board they should be informed as to the man's antecedents.

Mr. Goldring asked how many members of the Board could pass an examination in sanitary matters. He could pass no such test.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

FROM THE PULPIT.

Ayer-Tawah-Dividend.
Shanghai, December 6.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Ayer-Tawah Rubber Plantation Co., Ltd., held yesterday, it was decided, subject to audit, to recommend at the forthcoming annual meeting the payment of a final dividend of 20 per cent, making a total of 50 per cent for the year ended September 30 last.

Hawick Piece Goods Trade.
The weekly circular of the Hawick British Chamber of Commerce for November 29 comments as follows on the import piece goods market: "This market for the week under review has been very quiet and no business has been transacted. There have very few inquiries for yarn while clearances have fallen off owing to the tightness of money. Following the Shanghai auctions, greys and whites have fallen slightly in value, but prices of dyed goods have been maintained owing to decreasing stocks. Japanese yarn quoted at Tls. 111 average for the usual assortment."

The Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Mr. Chang Pei-pao of the Lower House has lately raised the question of the circulation of notes by the Banque Industrielle de Chine. In reply the Premier said that the bank was promoted by some French merchants with its head office in Paris and a branch in Eking; the capital was Fr. 45,000,000 to which the Peking Government promised one-third; but owing to financial stringency, only one-fourth of the Chinese share has been paid by the Government. The remaining share was borrowed from the French merchants at six per cent, per annum. The bank was specially permitted to issue notes for circulation in China on condition that this right be withdrawn when once the Chinese Government has formally promulgated its currency laws. There is one Chinese Superintendent in the bank and the Government has the right to inspect its books at any time it pleases. The reason for the interpolation is the absurd allegation (traceable probably to Germans) that the bank has issued too many notes for its reserves. To put a stop to rumours, it is said that the Government will probably appoint special officials to investigate the condition of the bank for the protection of its credit among Chinese.—*N. C. Daily News*.

Commercial and Produce Markets.

London, Nov. 8.—The Bank rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent. The Open market rate for short loans is still 6 per cent., and discount for four months' Bank bills 5-9-16 to 5-16 per cent. The tendency of the silver market has been upward, and bars are now quoted 33.7-16d. per oz. In the Rubber Share market a much better feeling has prevailed, and many quotations show a substantial recovery. The Right Hon. Lord Carnock, formerly known as Sir Arthur Nicolson, has been elected a director of the London City and Midland Bank. The China Tea market has been fairly active, and prices generally are firm to somewhat dearer. Coffee has met with fair demand, and prices are steady. In Sugar a good demand continues to prevail at full rates. Peppers continue firm, but quiet. Rice firm, with a fair business passing at full prices. Manila Hemp has ruled quiet, but prices are steady. Plantation Rubber has been firm, Standard No. 1 Crepe being now 2s. 7d. per lb., and Smoked Sheet 2s. 7d. per lb. Fine Hard Par is 3s. 5d. per lb. Straits Tin is £183 7s. 6d. to £183 12s. 6d. for cash, and £184 1s. to £185 for three months' delivery.

A Smart Theft.

A man in the uniform of a postal employee recently entered the Central Post Office at Madrid and asked that a bag consigned to Beyonne should be handed over to him. The bag, with registered letters containing £1,200, was given to the man, who then walked out of the office and disappeared.

The Individual in the Crowd.

Notes of a sermon preached by Rev. J. Kirk MacEachie at Union Church on Sunday morning:

Text Luke 18:37. "And bearing a multitude go by, he enquired what this meant. And they told him that Jesus of Nazareth passeth by."

Out of Jericho city pours a miscellaneous crowd, composed like all such, of all kinds and conditions. It has enthusiasts, for example, well to the front among the numbers which press after the great teacher and healer. Powerful motives are at work on them, high Messianic expectations fill the hearts of the forward spirits, a divine Kingdom, social regeneration, political liberation, prevailing righteousness.

But such are few, and the greater number are the more or less interested or indifferent, who follow with the crowd to-day, and a year later may go with that other concourse which cries for Barabbas.

Another type is the cynical onlooker. He affects to be in the crowd but not of it, says he only turned to see what these people were all exciting themselves about.

And so the multitude presses along the highway, with all its various types of character and shades of feeling. And all because Jesus of Nazareth is passing by.

That is what they call blind Bartimaeus, who sat by the wayside begging, whilst men with all their faculties went to fruson their business. No place for a blind man is a surging crowd, he can but sit by the path and be thankful if he be not overthrown. Yet even a blind beggar may be allowed a human curiosity, and Bartimaeus, being unable to see, is the more alive to what he hears Jesus of Nazareth passing by.

Has not this same Jesus shown Himself the helper of such as he? Men have talked of His power and kindness in the streets of Jericho, and Bartimaeus at his stance outside the gate, he too has heard. Now for one bold effort for healing and mercy. No more blindness, no more beggary, no more filth and rags and rebuffs, no more dependence on charity, doles and grudging benevolence: Jesus of Nazareth passing by?

Since that old time life has flowed fast and far. Scene after scene has crowded the stage of the world's history. Nations and men have pressed on one another along the thoroughfares of the world's tumultuous life. Look on the surface, and you see but stress and confusion; inquire for the meaning, and you become aware of a Divine centre of calm:—Jesus of Nazareth has been passing by. He has, even and anon as he passed stricken and helpless ones have called to him, and been heard and healed.

As for the life of to-day, nothing is more obvious about it than its congested state and excited movement. The whole world is more like one vast city than anything else, now that rapid communication has so profoundly altered the old values of space and time. In and out of its gates pour soothed crowds; in our ears is the tramp of many feet. We feel the pressure of world problems, indeed every considerable problem tends to become world-wide.

Religion is asked what it has to say about these, and more especially the faith which is known by the name of the Nazarene. St. Paul's words would apply to-day over a wide field:—"Some indeed preach Christ of envy and strife, some of good will . . . What then? Only that in every way, whether in pretense or in truth, Christ is proclaimed; and therein I rejoice, ye and will rejoice."

Also we have the same individual elements as ever. We have our enthusiastic God-blessers for troublers of our peace—men and women to whom The Faith is not a matter of yes and no, and partly, perhaps, convenience, but the right thing and the vital thing, as it ought to be if it is anything.

SCIENCE TEACHING.

An Interesting Statement.

The following statement has been formulated by the Association of Public School Science Masters, in response to an invitation to make a statement with regard to science studies. They express the view that natural science should not displace the humanistic studies, but should be complementary to them.

In this capacity natural science meets two needs in particular:

(1) Search for Truth.—Imaginative power indicates new fields in which further knowledge of truth may be revealed; its subsequent establishment depends on accurate observation, with constant recourse to nature for confirmation. The one aim of natural science is, in fact, the search for truth based on evidence rather than on authority. Hence the study of the subject implies accurate observation and fosters a love of truth. The special value of natural science in the training of mind and character lies in the fact that the history of the subject is a plain record of the search for truth for its own sake.

(2) Utility.—There are certain facts and ideas in the world of natural science with which it is essential that every educated man should be familiar. A knowledge of these facts assists man (a) to understand how the forces of nature may be employed for the benefit of mankind; (b) to appreciate the sequence of cause and effect governing their own lives; and (c) to see things as they really are and not to distort them into what they may wish them to be.

Bartimaeus here sets himself to illustrate the Lord's own saying that the Kingdom of heaven suffereth violence. His sight is gone but his lungs are left him, and by the violence of his outcry he storms his way right to the centre of that crowd of people and gains the ear which is always open to the needy when he crieth, "Jesus, thou Son of David, have mercy on me!" Straight to the point; men don't beat about the bush when their one chance is passing by and may never come back again. Mercy this poor man needed, and mercy he would have, if his beggar's lungs could get it for him—a man in earnest will go further with half his faculties than the rest of us with all intact.

"John D."—Billionsaire.
According to reports Mr. John D. Rockefeller, who owns a quarter interest in the Standard Oil Company, is now a "billionsaire." He is therefore, the first American, and also, of course, the only man in the world, whose wealth is estimated, not in millions, but in billions!

They that went before rebuked him, that he should hold his peace, but his was the most welcome voice which had fallen on the Saviour's ear that day. That beggar's appeal was real, need, and mercy he would have, if his beggar's lungs could get it for him—a man in earnest will go further with half his faculties than the rest of us with all intact.

They that went before rebuked him, that he should hold his peace, but his was the most welcome voice which had fallen on the Saviour's ear that day.

Woman who is society, and who are nowise overlocked by the God who individualises sparrows.

We have had a week here of "National Mission," and we all still hope and pray that large results for good will remain from it, that there will be better citizenship, better Churchmanship at large, with all that those imply. We hope that light will come where it was needed from such discussion as has been possible on vast subjects like God's relations to the war, Christianity at large, why men should pray, and so forth. We hope that uncertain consequences may find, not soothng but braiding up on such details as the limits within which people should pursue their past amusements and the way they should spend their Sundays.

But when all is over what about the really needy soul? What about the man who is darkened and beggared, and who is in the happy position of knowing that he is so, and not imagining that he is "rich and increased in goods, and has need of nothing?" For such a man there is a bigger question than even that of God and the war. The question for him is one of God and himself. And whilst we are talking about secondary things that soul's cry is going out to the ear which bears beneath all the commotion of the crowd. Let that man in need persist. The crowd rebuked the beggar; but it had to stop for him, as he cried out the more a great deal: "Thou son of David, have mercy on me."

The Lord will lead no triumphal progress which leaves forgotten individuals by the wayside.

So presently another message reaches Bartimaeus, "Be of good comfort, rise. He calleth thee." You who are seeking God, do you know God is seeking you? What think ye of Christ? To the sword He was a hero; to Bartimaeus a Saviour. The Lord doesn't want you to make a hero of Him, still less a subject of speculation. Make Him your Saviour; the rest will all follow.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S-SELLERS; SA-SALES;

B-BUYERS; N-NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES:

BANKS.

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons

North Chinas

Unions

Yangtzes

L. ex 73 225

730

SHIPPING.

Dongases

Steamboats

Inlets (Def.)

Inlets (Pref.)

Shells

Ferries

104/-

88

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires

H. K. Fires

155

875

NOTICE.

REFINERIES.

Sugars

Malabots

128

837

MINING.

Kailans

36/-

Langkats

52/-

Raubs

825

Tronohs

50/-

Urals

33/9

DOCKS, WHARVES,

GODOWNS, &c.

H. K. Wharves

84

Kowloon Docks

121

Shai Docks

1.90

LANDS, HOTELS

AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals

101

H. K. Hotels

115

Land Invest.

97

H'pheyas Est.

6.90

Kloon Lands

55

Shai Lands

1.91

West Points

8.85

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos

1.56

Chia Light & P. b.

1.75

Providents

8.85

Dairy Farms

2.25

Green Islands

11.70

H. K. Electrics

53

H. K. Ice Co.

1.60

Ropes

3.44

Steel Foundries

2.92

Trams, Low Leveln.

7.00

Trams, Peak, old b.

8.0

Trams, Peak, new b.

1.1

Laundries

8.82

U. Waterboats

17.00

Watsons

6.75

Wm. Powells

6.50

Morning Posts

2.49

MISCELLANEOUS.

Takoros

8.82

Ch

NOTICES.

Westminster "Specials."

TURKISH CIGARETTES.

\$1.40
for
50.\$1.40
for
50.

MANUFACTURED BY—

WESTMINSTER TOBACCO CO.,
LONDON.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER.THE Undersigned has received
instructions from the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and
Kowloon Co., Ltd., to sell by
Public Auction onWEDNESDAY, the 13th
December, 1916,

commencing at 3 p.m.

at their No. 4 Wharf.

Two Iron Sheer Legs-80 ft.
long.Two Iron Struts or Fack Legs-
91 ft. long.

Two Iron Guides for Struts.

Two Bed Plates for Sheer Legs.

[The above to be sold in one lot.
These legs were capable of lifting
20 tons!]

Two Large Turnuckles.

Two 36' Three Shaves Iron
Blocks with spare Sheaves.One Hoist'n Engine (Grafton
& Co.) for the Sheer Legs; work-
ing pressure 80 lbs.One Steam Winch (Howarth
Erkine & Co.) suitable for ship-
used a haul back for sheers;
working pressure 100 lbs.One Length of Old Cable Chain.
Ninety-five fathoms 3½" Wire.One Lot of Old Wire—various
lengths.

On view Now.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction onSATURDAY, the 16th Decem-
ber, 1916.

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell
Street,25 Cases Younger's Light Ale
(pints).7 Cases Younger's Stout (pints).
70 Cases Z. H. B. Beer (pints &
quarts.)13 Cases Gaelic Old Smuggler
Liqueur Whisky.25 Cases Gaelic Special Re-
serve Whisky.

35 Drzen Port.

17 Dozen Sherry.

33 Cases French Vermouth.

35 Cases Medoc Claret.

5 Cases Margaux (quarts).

5 Cases St. Julien (quarts).

5 Cases La Rose (quarts).

10 Cases Ch. Talbot (quarts).

10 Cases Ch. Montrose (quarts).

10 Cases Ch. Mouton Roths-
child (quarts).5 Cases Beaune Burgundy
(quarts).5 Cases Pommard Burgundy
(quarts).5 Cases Volnay Burgundy
(quarts).5 Cases Chablis Burgundy
(quarts).

5 Cases Barsac (quarts).

5 Cases Haut Sauterne
(quarts).

10 Cases Ch. Youqm (quarts).

On view from Friday the 16th
Inst.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 15 December, 1916.

POST OFFICE.

The Mail dispatched from Loi-Loi via
Siberia for Hongkong on the 11th ult.
was received per a.s. CYCLOPS to-day.Correspondence addressed to enemy
subjects in China, Siam, Liberia and
Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Mor-
occo cannot be transmitted.The Services to Germany, Austria, Bul-
garia and the Ottoman Empire are
suspended.Ships in communication with Cape
D'Aguilar Radio Telegraph Station—
TENYOMARU BUWA MARU

MAILS DUE.

Manila—Per TENYOMARU, 13th Dec.
Shanghai—Per 15th Nov., via Siberia
—Per TAMBA M., 14th Dec.
Europe (via Nagasaki)—Per SUWA M.,
15th Dec.REGISTERED AND PARCELMAILED
close 15 minutes earlier than the time
given below unless otherwise stated.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Swatow, Shanghai & N. China—Per
CHOYSANG, 12th Dec, 5 p.m.
Saigon—Per HANMET, 13th Dec.

TO-MORROW.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa—Per Tsimui &
Kieung—a Per JOSHIN M.,
13th Dec, 7 a.m.Fort Bayard & Haiphong—Per HANOI
13th Dec, 9 a.m.Hongay—Per SHANSHI, 13th Dec, 9 a.m.
Philippines, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand & New
Guinea—via Thursday Is.—Per
TANGO MARU, 13th Dec.
Registration 9.15 a.m. Letters
10 a.m.Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-
TAN, 13th Dec, 11 a.m.Shanghai, N. China, Japan via
Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada
United States, Central & South
America via San Francisco &
United Kingdom via Canada
(Europe via Siberia)—Per
SIBERIA MARU, 13th Dec.
Registration 10.15 a.m. Letters
11 a.m.

Shanghai Ch. P.O. Saturday, 16th Dec.]

THURSDAY, 14th December.

Hoihoi, Pakhoi & Haiphong—Per KAI-
FONG, 14th Dec, 9 a.m.Japan via Nagasaki, Canada,
United States, South America
via San Francisco & United
Kingdom via Canada—Per
TJIKEMBANG, 14th Dec,
11 a.m.Batai, Cheribon, Samarang, Sounbay,
Macassar, Balikpapan, Port
Moresby via Batai—Per
RIOJUY MARU, 14th Dec,
3 p.m.Shanghai & N. China, (Europe
via Siberia)—Per SHANTUNG,
14th Dec. Registration 2.15
p.m. Letters 3 p.m.

[Shanghai Ch. P.O. Monday, 18th Dec.]

FRIDAY, 15th December.

Strait, Burmah, Ceylon, Aus-
tralia, Western Australia, India,
Aden, Egypt & Europe. (The
parcel mail will be closed on
Thursday, 14th Dec, at 5 p.m.)
—Per NANKIN, 15th Dec.
Registration 10.15 a.m. Letters
11 a.m.Batai, Cheribon, Samarang, Sounbay,
Macassar, Balikpapan, Port
Moresby via Batai—Per
RIOJUY MARU, 15th Dec,
3 p.m.Shanghai & N. China, (Europe
via Siberia)—Per SHANTUNG,
14th Dec. Registration 2.15
p.m. Letters 3 p.m.

[Shanghai Ch. P.O. Monday, 18th Dec.]

SATURDAY, 16th December.

Shanghai & N. China, Japan via Kobe—
Per SUWA MARU, 16th Dec
9 a.m.Shanghai & N. China—Per YING-
CHOW, 16th Dec, 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, 19th December.

Swatow—Per HAIHONG, 19th Dec,
10 a.m.Shanghai & N. China, Japan via Moi, Victoria B.C., &
Seattle—Per TAMBA MARU,
19th Dec, 11 a.m.Shanghai & N. China, (Europe
via Siberia)—Per CHINAN,
19th Dec. Registration 2.15
p.m. Letters 3 p.m.[Shanghai Ch. P.O. Saturday, 23rd Dec.]
Philippines Is.—Per TADING, 19th Dec,
3 p.m.

THURSDAY, 21st December.

Shanghai & N. China, (Europe
via Siberia)—Per SINHUA,
21st Dec. Registration 11.15 p.m.
Letters 12 p.m.

[Shanghai Ch. P.O. Monday, 25th Dec.]

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Cyclops, Br. a.s. 1,914, Jones, 11th Dec.

Shanghai, 9th Dec. Gen.—B. & S.

Maupouri, Br. a.s. 1,945, 11th Dec.

Saigon, 6th Dec. Rice—Chinese

Shinku M., Jap. a.s. 1,994 Hakura, 11th

Dec.—McL. 6th Dec. Coal-Suzuki
& Co.Taiwan M., Jap. a.s. 1,145, Hamayoshi,
11th Dec.—Bangkok, 6th Dec. R.C.C.

China—

Kantow, Br. a.s. 1,828, Lewis, 11th Dec.

—Swatow, 11th Dec. Gen.—B. & S.

Loongsheng, Br. a.s. 1,092, Leuk, 11th

Dec.—Manila, 8th Dec. Gen.—J. M.

& Co.

Tango M., Jap. a.s. 4,260, Soysa, 12th

Dec.—Nagasaki, 8th Dec. Gen.—

N. Y. K.

Kantow, Br. a.s. 1,828, Lewis, 11th Dec.

—Swatow, 11th Dec. Gen.—B. & S.

Loongsheng, Br. a.s. 1,092, Leuk, 11th

Dec.—Manila, 8th Dec. Gen.—J. M.

& Co.

Takam, Br. a.s. 977, Matthews, 11th

Dec.—Haiphong, 11th Dec. Gen.—

J. M. & Co.

Takam, Br. a.s. 977, Matthews, 11th

Dec.—Haiphong, 11th Dec. Gen.—

J. M. & Co.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

December 17, 11 a.m.

Station Hour Barometer Temperature Wind

Wind Direction Force Weather

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 18th at 11.25—No return fr. m
Japanese stations.

Pressure has increased slightly over

N.E. China, and decreased slightly over

S.W. China and the Visayas. It is nearly

stationary elsewhere.

A depression has formed to the east of

the Visayas.

Moderate to fresh winds are indicated

along the south-east coast of China, and

over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours

ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 200 inch.

Total since January 1st, 1916, inches,

against an average of 32.46 inches.

FORECAST FOR THIS 24 HOURS

ENDING AT NOON TO MOREBOW

District Forecast

N.E. winds, fresh.

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock.

N.E. winds, strong.

3 South coast of China be-

tween H.K. and Lamcoo as

No. 1

4 South coast of China be-

tween H.K. and Hainan as

No. 1

China Coast Meteorological Register.

December 17, 11 a.m.

Station Hour Barometer Temperature Wind

Wind Direction Force Weather

ENTERTAINMENTS.

KISMET.

IN AID OF
STAR & GARTER FUND.

GALA NIGHT, DECEMBER 15th

SECOND NIGHT, DECEMBER 16th

THIRD NIGHT, DECEMBER